

## EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE SOUTHERN PRESS BY "A NORTHERN MAN."

I tell you, plainly, the South was never before in such imminent danger. It is now placed in a helpless, hopeless minority, which will be forever perpetuated by the principle of exclusion lately foisted into the Constitution by the despotism of the majority. Besides this, the peculiar political portion of the country has never before been so adverse to the preservation and maintenance of Southern rights. Both the party in power, and that out of power, are equally arrayed against them and whichever remains in the ascendancy, their fate will be the same. Both must equally sacrifice on the altar of fanaticism, where alone they can conciliate the gods who preside over their destinies; and their most grateful offering is the rights, the property, the existence of the South, which is thus placed between a pair of shears, and will be cut by both blades.

In addition to this, the Constitution, the only defence against the despotism of numbers, has received a mortal blow under which it is staggering. The rights of the States, have also been stabbed to the heart, not once, but twice, and received two wounds either of which is mortal: one in the complete overthrow of the great principle of State equality; the other in the declaration of Mr. Fillmore, that he is determined to exercise a power not given him by the Constitution, but by a simple act of Congress, and that only to protect the States—against the States themselves. And here I cannot forbear avowing, that methinks it would better have become a man who at best only represents the people of the United States at second-hand, and who, had he been placed before them as a candidate for the high office which he holds only by chance, would have been signally defeated—it better have become him to follow the example of Washington in the Kentucky case, than to make his appearance in his new character, like a player-king, with a flourish of trumpets, armed cap-a-pie, sword in hand and vizor down, followed by a train of mercenary guards. Thus formidably equipped, he comes before us, mounted on stilts, backed by his trusty squire, who "takes no step backwards" and manfully threatens to kill and eat all disunionists, traitors and seceders. He is the very Quixotte of a "strong government," and fears neither lions nor windmills.

Still further than this: bribery by wholesale, in the shape of donations of the public lands, all either specifically or virtually pledged for the payment of the public debt, is now the policy of every candidate for the Presidency, and only the question is who shall bid highest, and pay most to bribe the people with their own property. The general fund is to be vested for purposes of individual ambition; and all those who have heretofore paid for their lands, are to be cheated of what remains to buy the votes of those who have no lands themselves. Why, gentlemen, what would we call a man who, after having borrowed money on a pledge of his estate, were to sell it, or give it away to Tom, Dick and Harry? I do not deal in harsh names, but I know one that would suit him exactly. Congress, however, like a corporation, has no soul, and no individual responsibility. This political land speculation will be another blow to the South, which cannot share in these liberal benefactions, since, without doubt, whenever the occasion presents itself, the Wilmot Proviso will be sprung upon her, and we shall have another compromise in which one party will waive or pretend to waive, its unconstitutional pretensions, the surrender its most important constitutional rights. "Fair play is a jewel," as General Drummond said, when he exchanged Gen. Brown's dead aid-de-camp for his own living one.

Another danger menacing the South is the extreme probability of a large accession to the duties on import, which will be peculiarly hard on that section. I believe that old fashioned obsolete word "revocum" has not been whispered in either House of Congress during the last nine months past, which has produced such a hopeful offspring. If we may draw any conclusion from the action of Congress during the latter days of the session, when it would seem bills were signed without being read, there will be a heavy deficiency in the revenue; and in all human probability, the next session will see the public lands exchanged, not to meet the public expenditures, but to purchase votes, and States by wholesale. The entire revenue of the Government will then depend on imports, or loans, or both; and we must either borrow millions, or increase the duties on imports to the amount of millions.

Then comes the other branch of the great system of bribery by which the country is bought up by States and sections. The great Ombuds-

man for public improvements, as they are called, will almost unquestionably pass next session, in goodly fellowship with a new tariff, both having only been postponed through a prudent apprehension that it might not be safe to increase the grievances of the South, until the Nashville and Georgia conventions had met and adjourned. But there is scarcely a doubt that both will be pushed through Congress next session by a judicious application of that great "motive power," vulgarly but expressively called log-rolling. The luminaries of the West have only to form a conjunction with the luminaries of the East, and unite the plough with the spinning-jenny, and the thing is done. The former will quiet their scruples of conscience on the score of high duties, because they will afford a richer fund for public improvements, in the great West, especially that sublime project of making the Ohio at all times navigable by act of Congress; and on the other hand, the representatives of the manufacturing interests will quiet their scruples on the score of their share of such large expenditures elsewhere, by acquiescing in the "higher law" of self-interest and consenting to pay a little in order to get a great deal in return. There never was a more sublime field for log-rolling presented to the contemplation of great statesmen.

The South then has, I repeat, nothing to expect from North, East, or West, but to pay the piper for others to dance. It is the weaker party, and experience has shown that even in a representative government restrained in its action by a written constitution—the weak will always be the victim of the strong. Where a majority rules without restraint, it will always mask the despotism of the will under the majesty of the law, which may thus become as great a tyrant as if it reigned by divine right. Heretofore the democracy of the North was the great barrier to the rights of the South, which it should never be forgotten entirely depend on a strict construction of the Constitution, which is the only security to the rights of a minority. But the democracy of the North is now enlisted in the abolition crusade which can only be successful by trampling the rights of the South under foot. Thus far, they accord with the "National Whig Party," and appear in a new character of assailants rather than defenders of State-rights, which with a rare inconsistency they pretend to assert at the very moment they approve of measures in direct violation of their declaration of principles.

Such, to me, a mere looker on at a distance, appears to be the present critical position of the slaveholding States, one and all—for they are all inextricably involved in the same fate and will, if Abolitionism is to rule be all obliged either to submit, or to unite for self-preservation. They must depend on themselves alone, and if united, they can safely depend on themselves alone. By their continued opposition they forced the abolition coalition to abandon the Wilmot Proviso, and resort to cheating instead of violence. Had they continued thus united, they would have foiled the cheat as well as the robber; but what they might have gained by concert of action was lost by discord; and nothing now remains but to acquiesce in the loss, or unite in the means of regaining it. It is worth trying, and you may be assured that the good people of the North, are not quite so mad, as to sacrifice the Union to a fanatical horde of negro devotees.

## FUGITIVE SLAVE IN THE NORTH.

DETROIT, Oct. 8, 1850.

FURTHER OF THE EFFECTS OF THE FUGITIVE LAW.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrest of a fugitive slave, under the new law. An examination took place to-day, and in consequence of the threats of a great number of negroes, who armed themselves and avowed their determination to rescue the prisoner. Scott's Guards, Gray's Guards, and the U. States troops were called out, and with loaded muskets escorted the fugitive from the prison to the court room. No attempts were made to release the prisoner, although some stones, bricks, and other missiles were thrown at the marshal's carriage. The crowd dispersed, and the negro was committed to jail in order to get parties to procure evidence.

SLAVES—CAPTURING—ESCAPE.—See Telegraphic report!

The slave catchers are abroad. In the free States on the seaboard, they move boldly. And the excitement is great.

It will be greater. Avarice will make villains of freemen, as will be seen in the case in Pennsylvania.—But the North must be redeemed. It must purge itself, and the country, of venality, of the charge of cowardice, of the atrocity of submitting to this law.

Look to your rights, freemen, and defend them.

[Cleveland Democrat.]

The Ashtabula (Ohio) Sentinel says:

Never have we heard our people talk of resisting the laws of secession, and dissolution, until the present week. In several public meetings we learn that efforts were made to pledge those present to open resistance to the Fugitive law by force of arms. Leading men have opposed such public manifestations until there should be more time for reflection and cool deliberation. But the indications have satisfied us that the arrest of a fugitive slave, in almost any part of our country, would be attended with bloodshed. This attempt on the part of Congress to legislate for oppression, to place the Government in a hostile attitude to freedom, to use its power to rob a portion of our fellow men of their God-given rights, has awakened a spirit of resistance never before witnessed in this region. Indeed, we think that people who would tamely submit to such a law, must be prepared to become slaves.

The yoke of the slaveholders has become galling to our necks. We are strongly impressed with the belief that the passage of that infamous law will be followed by demonstrations unexpected and unlooked for by the polltrons who enacted it.

From the N. Y. Courier & Inquirer.

The law for the recovery of fugitive slaves is an exception to these remarks. Unless we are greatly mistaken, that law embodies the elements of continued controversy and excitement. Some of its provisions are so directly at war with what are generally considered and cherished as personal rights, and are framed so expressly to do direct and wanton outrage to all generous and kindly feeling, that they will inevitably awaken wide dissatisfaction, and present points for most effective appeals to popular feeling and sympathy. From that bill, therefore, we apprehend mischievous results. It will not substantially aid the recovery of fugitive slaves while it will deepen and strengthen the prevalent feeling upon that subject.

GALE, THE AERONAUT.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"The Aeronaut Gale, with whose exploits in the air all Paris has been for the last two months familiar, and whom, I believe your correspondent has more than once noticed, has come at last to a deplorable end in the exercise of his perilous vocation. From Paris he proceeded with his balloon to Bordeaux, and was there astonishing the town by his ascensions on herseback. Gale was an Englishman, and was so unfortunate as not to speak French with desirable correctness and fluency. His ascension had been made with complete success. He had regained the earth, and a multitude of country people seeing nearly the spot at which he was descending had collected to gaze at him, his balloon, and his horse, and to extend to him their aid, if necessary. The horse was speedily freed from the belts, by means of which he had been suspended, and the balloon, thus discharged of a considerable weight, again became lighter than the atmosphere, and struggled hard to reascend.

"The directions of the unfortunate man were misunderstood by his willing assistants, and the cords which had already bound the balloon to the earth securely were again loosed—Gale at the moment entangled in the net work. The balloon darted up, carrying Gale along with it. By a desperate effort, he regained the sort of fat car which had been suspended above him and his horse, and intended to carry the sand bags used in the ascent. There it would seem, from the report of his appearance and conduct by the spectators below, he must have been immediately suffocated by the gas which was freely escaping from the balloon, for he lay motionless, like one dead, upon the flat platform. What afterwards happened will be never known with certainty. He and his balloon were soon lost to the sight of gazers. Not returning to Bordeaux within a reasonable time, search was commenced in the direction the balloon was seen to take. About midnight it was discovered rolling on the surface of the ground, having safely descended without injury of any kind. Inquiry and search for the body, was ineffectual the whole of that night.

"The next morning, a laborer going to his work in the fields was attracted to something in the woods which was an object of fright to cows which were passing near. It was the body of poor Gale, which had fallen a mile and a half from the spot where his balloon had been found. It is supposed that the anchor, which in the second ascent of the balloon had been taken up, dangling at the head of a long rope, caught in passing some object on the surface of the

earth, and caused the platform, unprotected by any railing, upon which Gale was lying, to drop. This motion threw him off. Many of his bones were found to be broken. A portion of his face was already devoured by wild animals of the woods. Gale had led a very adventurous life, full of incident. He had been a lieutenant in the British navy. He had spent several years of his life among the Indians. He had been a pay actor. It was only since 1848 that he had adopted the new and his last vocation of Aeronaut. Many of your readers will remember a man who in 1831 performed, for a hundred or more nights, in rapid succession, at the Bowery Theatre, New York, the part of Maveppa. That man was Gale, who has just come to the melancholy end above recounted."

GENEALOGY OF ADAM.—The Rev. Dr. Smyth, who for some time past has been advocating, with great learning and power, the doctrine of the strict unity of the human race, thus refers to Adam and his immediate descendants:

In the genealogy of Adam, but three of his children, Cain, Abel and Seth, are mentioned by name, and a few only of his remoter descendants appear on record. In the 930 years he walked upon the earth, his family must have been far more numerous than this, and his other children are expressly alluded to in the words: "and he begat sons and daughters." "The mother of all living" was doubtless a fruitful vine, and both she and Adam were in the vigor of their lives for a length of years which the post-diluvians know nothing of. Can was a married man when he slew Abel, and was then not less probably than 129 years of age. Seth, who was appointed by God to occupy the place of him whom Cain slew, was born to Adam when he was 130 years old. The natural increase of the race of man is extremely rapid when no hindrance is interposed. "An Island first occupied by a few shipwrecked English in 1586, and discovered by a Dutch vessel in 1667, is said to have been found peopled after 80 years by 12,000 souls, all the descendants of four mothers! When the creator undertook to people a world, we may suppose that this providence arranged for this end, and no hindrance was allowed to interpose. It is believed that the death of Abel was the first which occurred in the family of man. It is not an unreasonable supposition, therefore, as figures will demonstrate, that the family of Adam embraced 100,000 to 200,000 people at the banishment of Cain. How many of these adhered to the fortunes of Cain, from whom a large share descended, or whether any, we are not informed, nor are we told when he built his city. If he lived as long as father Adam, and built it in the closing period of his life, his own descendants born in the land of Nod, i. e. in the land of his flight, which the name denotes, were far more numerous than the numbers above mentioned would indicate. The same remarks will also apply to Nimrod. Though he may be, as is said in these lectures, but of the second generation from Ham, there was abundant time for a population to have arisen on the earth, after a flood, sufficiently numerous to build cities and form kingdoms. The city Cain built was not probably extraordinary for size, but at first at least a mere stockade 'earthwork,' or fortress. Rome was not built in a day. It was once a hamlet or blockhouse on the Capitoline Mount. It was only the "beginning" of the kingdom founded by Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah, and Region of which the historian speaks.

Mr. Kendall of the N. O. Picayune, is now in Europe engaged in preparing designs and illustrations for his magnificent work on the Mexican War. He frequently corresponds with his paper. And from his last letter, dated Paris, take the following interesting extracts:

"Among other notables or celebrities, who are just now attracting great attention in Paris, I can mention the Nepaulese Princess, with their servants or retainers. They are considered fine looking men, but if I were allowed to take my pick of the Cherokees nation, I could find five hundred far more noble specimens of humanity, and who could play their parts as princes with as much dignity and decorum, and far less nonsense and superstition. These fellows have been much pelted in England, probably for the want of other curiosities. Their dresses are certainly magnificent, and very striking withal, and as they stick about, wrapped up in feathers and finery, attracted great crowds. In color they resemble our Indians; in fact, were you to see them passing through the streets of New Orleans you might take them for a party of Choctaws, rigged out in new holiday gauds; they use no meat except what they kill and cook themselves, and it invited out to a dinner, they always eat their fill before starting so as to touch

nothing unclean. They only consent to nibble away at nuts and fruits, so that it costs little to entertain them. I saw the entire party the other day at the Hippodrome, the ascension of a man in a balloon, standing upon a horse, attracting much of their attention. The appearance of the char du Prin emp, upon which a dozen handsome and scantily attired girls were hoisted in air by means unknown to the crowd, also pleased them wonderfully. They remain here a month, and then depart for their homes in the East.

"By the last news from India it would seem that the great gun at Bcepapore—once a famous Maharratta city but now deserted—is about to be brought to England as a trophy. It beats Com. Stockton's big gun all hollow. The length of the piece is fourteen feet, the circumference five, and the weight of the ball it carries is 3,000. The piece was never fired but one, and the natives not on y say that the sound of the report alarmed the inhabitants for two hundred miles around, but that the ball is still flying! It should be hoped that it may not come our way. Three thousand pounds of iron, bounding and ricocheting along through a country would be apt to hurt somebody."

The Release of Kossuth.—A letter from Constantinople of the 3d, says: "You perhaps supposed that the question relative to the Hungarian refugees was terminated by the convention between the Porte, Russia, and Austria, but that is not the case. This question seems destined to drag on, like all those relative to the East, and Austria has just raised pretensions which threaten to revive the matter with all the accessories of notes, negotiations, and interventions.

According to the convention mentioned above, the Porte engaged to keep under its guard the Hungarian refugees for a year, conceiving that period to begin from the time when they sought refuge in the Ottoman territory, unless the tranquility of Hungary was anew troubled within that period.

But as everything is tranquil in the Austrian monarchy, and as the term expires this month, the Porte has manifested the intention of restoring Kossuth and his companions to liberty. For that purpose measures were taken to place at the disposal of the refugees a state vessel to transport them to England, or even to America; and a sum of 500,000 francs (125,000) was to be distributed to each man at the moment of his landing, to provide for his wants. These arrangements, however, frightened the Austrian government, and within these last few days M. de Kiez, its chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, delivered a note in which it pretends that the term of a year is to commence running from the time when they were removed into the interior, and protests against the liberation of the refugees. The Porte replied with energy and at present negotiations are going on with equal warmth on both sides.

In an extraordinary council just held here it was decided that the pretensions of Austria were illfounded, and could not be admitted; so the matter rests. The charge d'affaires awaits fresh instructions from his court; and, on its side, the divan appears not to yield. It has applied to the representatives of France and England for advice. The Porte is more irritated against Austria, that for some time past the Journals of Vienna contained articles accusing the Turkish government of ill faith, and of exciting a new revolution in Hungary. When the Porte complained of this, it was stated that, since the press was free in Austria, the government could do nothing with the journals; but the Porte knows perfectly well what it ought to think of the matter, as well as about certain intrigues in the Danubian principalities. Russia has shown affection in not appearing in any way in the matter; it is thought, however, that she is not unconnected with it as she pretends.

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W. S. & T. P. WILLIAMS, Salisbury, S. C., Oct. 4, 1850.

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OPENED ON THE 18TH NOVEMBER NEXT

THE second annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute, for the promotion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity, &c., will be held in Charleston, opening on the 18th November, and to continue during the week.

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A large and commodious building has been selected for the Exhibition, and every attention will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All articles must be directed to L. M. Hatch, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements; and be delivered by the 14th of November. Communications addressed to James A. Taylor, chairman of Committee on Correspondence, will meet with prompt attention.

The Hon. Jos. H. LUMKIN, of Georgia, will deliver the Annual Address on Tuesday night, the 18th November.

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